

**Proclamation 6063 of November 8, 1989****Montana Centennial Day, 1989**

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

On November 8, 1889, Montana was admitted to the Union as the 41st State. In the century that has followed, the people of Montana have built upon their frontier heritage and made substantial contributions to our Nation's economic and social well-being.

During their famous expedition early in the 19th century, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark introduced this "Big Sky Country" to the world. By wagon train and later by railroad, a rush of homesteaders seized the opportunity to cultivate this new land and enjoy its abundant natural resources. Our Nation's fourth largest State is now home to a number of important industries—such as farming, ranching, mining, and tourism—that utilize its spectacular wealth of forests, prairies, wildlife, minerals, and natural beauty. Montanans are a proud, hardworking, and community-minded people who have added strength and color to the character of America.

In recognition of these contributions, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 19, has designated November 8, 1989, as "Montana Centennial Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 8, 1989, as Montana Centennial Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**Proclamation 6064 of November 9, 1989****National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1989**

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

For more than 50 years, our Nation has benefitted from the service of women in every branch of our Armed Forces. Women have served with distinction in every overseas combat theater of every conflict since World War I. Some have been wounded in the line of duty, and others have given their lives for our country, but all have been a vital element in the success of America's Armed Forces. Bringing their talent, skill, and vision to a variety of occupations, they have made a lasting mark upon the military history of the United States.

The contributions and the sacrifices of the women who have served in our Armed Forces merit the respect and admiration of the people of the United States. Thus, it is most fitting that we set aside a special time to honor our women veterans.

In grateful recognition of the women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 35, has designated the week beginning November 5, 1989, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 5, 1989, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6065 of November 9, 1989

## Washington Centennial Day, 1989

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

On November 11, 1889, Elisha P. Ferry, the first Governor of Washington State, received a telegram from President Benjamin Harrison announcing that Washington had become the 42nd State in the Union. A story in the *Tacoma Daily News* the following day reflected the pride and joy felt by the people of the new State:

Occupying, as it does, the very richest section of the whole country, with its wealth of inland shores lined with timber enough to supply the world, with its rich veins of valuable ores, with its valuable agricultural lands and its unparalleled scenery for beauty and grandeur, combined with its unequalled climate, it starts out on its life of statehood with not only the eyes of this land, but the whole world upon it.

The area now known as Washington State had been inhabited by Native Americans for thousands of years. However, it was not until Captain Cook explored the region in 1778 and returned with tales of its land, timber, and fur that it became known to the rest of the world. More explorers followed Cook's path, and, in 1804, the young United States of America sent out an expedition led by Lewis and Clark to explore the area. In subsequent years, missionaries and pioneers journeyed across the continent to settle in the fertile territory charted by Lewis and Clark, beginning a process of growth and discovery that has continued to this day.

In 1889, Washington State was home to 350,000 people—fewer people than currently live in Seattle, now its largest city. During the past 100 years, the State has grown to a population of more than 4 million. Today's residents, like the pioneers before them, have been able stew-